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MEMOIR

UPON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF SPANISH AMERICA.

Conduct of Spanish Patriot Agents in the United States.—Mexico.—Venezuela.—La Plata.—Peru. Chili.—Banda Oriental.—Artigas.—Dispute between Spain and Portugal.—Canal at Darien.

The various and conflicting reports which every day fill our gazettes concerning Spanish American affairs, originating in ignorance or design; the continually recurring news of successful buccaneering in the name of patriotism; the indiscretions of the agents of the different Spanish American factions resident in the United States; and the particular turn which is given to the cause of South American independence, by the factious politicians of our own country, with a view of promoting particular interests; all tend to confuse the mind, and prevent the public from obtaining a clear idea of the progress of the revolution in the American provinces of Spain. It shall be our object, in this brief memoir, to endeavor to clear away the rubbish thus accumulated, and to place before the reader a true picture of the situation of that part of the globe.

In the first place, we may be permitted to remark that the Spanish independents have gained very little with the reflecting portion of the people of the United States by the conduct of their agents who have been sent to treat with our government. They have been generally intemperate, and often disrespectful, in their intercourse with our constituted authorities; have attempted to form cabals, and to enlist presses in their cause. They have, in some cases, had the audacity to assail the political integrity of our rulers, and to appeal, through the medium of our newspapers, to the people against their public officers. This course of proceeding, so injurious to the reputation of Spanish American independence, has, it is to be lamented, found apologists in the generous feelings of many of our unreflecting fellow citizens, but more particularly, and indeed, more naturally, in that knot of European enthusiasts and adventurers, of all languages and nations, who, either forcibly or self-exiled from their native homes, bring with them their passions, their regrets, their crude notions of human freedom, and would fain convert the United States into a political and military engine for extirpating despots and regenerating the world. Upon this foreign mass of excitable intellect, so prone to inflammation, so easy of ignition, the agents of Span-

nish America have long been at work; and the effect of their labors has been seen in the occasional smoke, and fit, and flame, issuing from all sorts of orators and all sorts of writers.

Such conduct, on the part of these agents, has been viewed with deep anxiety by the real friends of the Patriots; and this anxiety has not been lessened by the appearance, at the same time, at Washington, and in our other principal cities, of delegates from different factions of the Spanish Americans, striving to impress their own particular thoughts on the community. Had the United States, during their revolutionary struggle, sent agents of this description to the courts of France, Spain, and Holland, their solicitations for countenance and aid would have been in vain. It was the wisdom, the discretion, the amenity, of Franklin, of Adams, of Jefferson, and men like them, that procured support, and invited respect for our cause, from the governments of continental Europe. They were not rash advocates, forming political coteries, and enlisting public journals, to decry the sovereigns to whom they were accredited. They felt their way with prudence; and without prudence, whatever (the English) general Lee may have thought of it when he called it "a rascally virtue," neither nations nor individuals can long prosper.

If we trace the progress of the Spanish Patriots from latitude 45 to latitude 10 north, and between longitude 80 and longitude 123 west from London, including the territory geographically known under the name of Mexico, New Mexico, and New Spain, which lie in North America, we shall find that the several attempts made to revolutionize that portion of the Spanish American possessions have proved wholly abortive; as well those made by land through the province of Texas, as that made by general Mina by way of the Gulf of Mexico. This failure does not appear to have proceeded so much from any want of inclination in the mass of the population to independence, as from the superior military force which Spain has always maintained in that quarter, for the purpose of securely guarding the mines, the mint, and the royal treasure; and, perhaps, in some degree, from the pride of the leading men there; for however they may desire to be released from the yoke of Old Spain, they may have no relish for emancipation at the hands of foreign adventurers, who, in the name of freedom, go thither to seek their fortunes, to obtain estates, titles, posts of honor and profit, and probably to erect

thrones.* What success the French emigrants may have at their camp d'Azyle, in the vicinity of Galvezton, remains to be seen: but there can be no doubt that their settlement in that place, and the mode of it, are not only objectionable but unlawful.

Passing the Isthmus of Darien, and tracing South America from Cape de la Vela to the river Oronoco, we are presented with a theatre of civil warfare stained with blood. It is on that frightful field of slaughter that Spain has exerted her arms the most; and it is there, also, that the Patriots have used their utmost exertions. Whatever afflictions the inhabitants of Venezuela may have suffered previously to the arrival of the royal general Morillo, they were nothing to what the population were subsequently destined to endure. This sanguinary but able commander has, for four years, kept his footing on the Spanish Main, in defiance of a hostile people, with a handful of troops, who were ill fed and worse paid. It is now at least two years since he dispossessed general Bolivar of all the seacoast, and compelled him to retire to the interior, upon the Oronoco. Morillo proclaimed a war of extermination, which was retaliated by the Patriots. No prisoners made; no quarter asked or given; the struggle and carnage have become terrible: women as well as men; children as well as adults; have all been involved in the disasters of this dreadful contest. The Patriots, fighting for life, and what is still more precious, for independence and freedom, emancipated the slaves, collected from the adjacent islands all those individuals who hung loose upon society and who were careless of existence, and incorporating these with their native forces, gave to this civil warfare a complexion of a still deeper hue. All Bolivar's efforts, however, were unsuccessful. Slight advantages were now and then gained by the forces under his command, but, in the main, the skill and valor of Morillo still confined him in the interior, and chiefly to the banks of the Oronoco. In this state of affairs general Bolivar was compelled to resign his post of military chief, as being incompetent to the direction of the operations of the army; and, according to the latest accounts, had sunk into the place of president, or civil governor, of the Venezuelan territory, the command of the troops having been given to general Paez. We have even heard the personal courage of general Bolivar doubted: but his connexions are powerful, and it has been deemed expedient not entirely to disgrace him. Since the elevation of general Paez to supreme military authority, the war on the

part of the Patriots seems to have assumed a more vigorous character; and recent intelligence from Trinidad, (a British island in the vicinity of the scene of warfare,) assures us that commodore Brion, in conjunction with a small body of land forces, had made himself master of Lagaira. [For an account of this affair, see the head of "South America," in this number of the National Register.] But let us proceed to La Plata.

Of all the Spanish possessions in America, those on La Plata have been the most fortunate in asserting their independence. The inhabitants of that region have not only freed themselves from the thralldom of the court of Madrid, but have equipped an army, marched it across the Andes, and liberated Chili. This success has left to Old Spain in that direction nothing but the vice-royalty of Peru. The Peruvians, however, are, in general, staunch royalists and loyal colonists; and they are nearly as numerous as the La Platans and Chilians united. What may be regarded as singular is, that the natives are faithful to them. It is, in fact, with an army chiefly composed of natives that the vice-roy has been enabled to uphold the odious Spanish colonial government within his own jurisdiction, and to oppose the arms of the government of La Plata. These natives are, in a great degree, mountaineers; they are patient, obedient, and capable of sustaining great privations and fatigues. With such qualities it may well be supposed that they make good soldiers, at least as far as it relates to mere military mechanism and passiveness. But they want the spirit and energy of the Patriots. The vice-roy of Peru, it seems, heretofore refused to agree to an exchange of prisoners with the Independents. The battle of Maypu brought him to his senses in this respect; and, by the latest advices from the shores of the Pacific Ocean, we learn that he not only agrees to an exchange, but that he absolutely solicits it. He has, moreover, requested a truce with the La Platan and Chilian army, and, as an inducement, offers to withdraw the royal troops from Potosi, Charcas, La Paz, and Cochabamba, to the Desaguadero, the former frontier of La Plata. [See the last number of the National Register, under the head of "South America."] This district of country, thus proposed to be given up by the vice-roy, includes valuable mines of the precious metals; it has, in the course of the civil war in that quarter, been taken and retaken more than once; it was the immediate object of contention between the La Platan and Peruvian armies; and the repossession of it was, no doubt, a leading motive for pushing an army into Chili under San Martin, so as to threaten Peru on that flank, Chili having

* On this subject see the report of an agent sent by general Wilkinson to the city of Mexico in the year 1806. *Wilkinson's Memoirs*, pp. 426, 428, vol. I.

been, under the royal regime, a dependency of Peru. The offer of the vice-roy demonstrates the propriety of this military movement.

The only unhappiness which the La Platans have experienced in their efforts for emancipation are the differences which have prevailed between the supreme director Puerreydon and general Artigas. For some reason, not well explained, Artigas withdrew himself from the common cause of the Patriots, and has attempted to establish an independent authority on the Banda Oriental (or Eastern Shore) of La Plata. The people of that district are much devoted to him; but they are mostly as wild as savages; and Artigas himself follows no rational system of government, but rules those under his command according to his will and pleasure. Some persons among us, influenced, no doubt, by the representations of a few partizans of Artigas whom Puerreydon banished and caused to be deported to the United States, have endeavored to form a party feeling in favor of this strange man; as if the citizens of this country could entertain any other sentiment with regard to him than that of pity or indignation. Judging from well known human motives of action, it is obvious that Artigas is influenced by a culpable ambition; that he is envious of the power of Puerreydon; and that, acting upon the principle of Milton's Devil, he would rather "reign in Hell than serve in Heaven." Sooner than submit to the regular authority established in the person of Puerreydon, he chooses to distract the public force, to weaken the military arm of La Plata, and thereby give great advantages to the enemy. We are told that Puerreydon is a monarchist, and Artigas a republican. But what has that to do with the present business in hand? *Independence* is the primary object; and, when that is attained, it will be time enough to attend to the form of government. Puerreydon appears to have acted in a manner corresponding with the circumstances of his country, and with wisdom and firmness. His measures have led to auspicious results; and, in our opinion, he deserves the thanks of all South America.

It has been affirmed that Puerreydon countenanced, if he did not invite, the invasion of the Banda Oriental by the Portuguese, who have been, for a considerable time, in possession of Monte Video. If this allegation be true, it adds, in our opinion, greatly to the reputation of the supreme director for political ability. Artigas might have been extremely troublesome to Buenos Ayres, and have considerably impeded the military operations of the La Platans, had he not found sufficient employment from the Portuguese troops on the eastern shore of the river. The

seizure of Monte Video by the king of Portugal and Brasil, however, arose from different considerations.

By the treaty of Badajos, concluded between Spain and Portugal on the 6th of June, 1801, the former power, taking advantage of the weakness of the latter, wrested from her the city and territory described in the following article:

"His Catholic majesty will take as a conquest the fortress of Olivenza, with its territories and inhabitants from the Guadiana, and unite the same forever to his own territory and subjects, as that river abovementioned shall be the boundary of the respective kingdoms on that part." *Treaty of Badajos, article 3.*

In the definitive treaty of peace, which was concluded at Amiens on the 25th of March, 1802, between the French republic, the king of Spain, and the Batavian republic, on the one part, and the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the other, and to which Portugal was not a party, great liberties were taken with his Portuguese majesty's dominions. The boundaries of French and Portuguese Guiana are therein fixed; and, after a declaration that "the territories and possessions of his most faithful majesty are maintained in their integrity, such as they were antecedent to the war," the treaty proceeds thus:

"The arrangements which have been agreed upon between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon, respecting the settlement of their boundaries in Europe, shall nevertheless be adhered to conformably to the stipulations of the treaty of Badajos" *Treaty of Amiens, article 7.*

Thus, in the general peace of 1802, Great Britain, the ancient ally of Portugal, confirmed the possession of Olivenza, with its "territories and inhabitants from the Guadiana," to Spain, without the consent of the king of Portugal, and very much to the injury of that sovereign. It is natural to ask why Great Britain did so?

Turning to the same treaty of Amiens we find the *quid pro quo* in the following stipulation:

"His Catholic majesty cedes and guarantees, in full property and sovereignty, the island of Trinidad to his Britannic majesty." *Treaty of Amiens, article 3.*

It is manifest, therefore, that Olivenza, with its territories and inhabitants, was guaranteed to Spain by Great Britain, in the conferences and treaty of Amiens, as an equivalent for the island of Trinidad, which Spain ceded to Great Britain.

So deeply are the allied sovereigns of Europe impressed with the injustice of Spain towards Portugal, in relation to the treaty of Badajos, that, in the general treaty signed in congress at Vien-

ma. on the 9th of June, 1815, they inserted the following provision:

"The powers, recognising the justice of the claims of his royal highness the prince regent of Portugal and the Brasils, upon the town of Olivenza, and the other territories ceded to Spain by the treaty of Badajos, of 1801, and viewing the restitution of the same as a measure necessary to ensure that perfect and constant harmony between the two kingdoms of the Peninsula, the preservation of which, in all parts of Europe, has been the constant object of their arrangements, formally engage to use their utmost endeavors, by amicable means, to procure the retrocession of the said territories, in favor of Portugal. And the powers declare, as far as depends upon them, that this arrangement shall take place as soon as possible."—*Treaty of Vienna, article 105.*

To the treaty of Vienna Great Britain was a party; and she is, therefore, one of those powers who pledged themselves to use "their utmost endeavors, by amicable means," to effect the restoration of Olivenza and its dependencies to the Portuguese.

But observe how this pledge operates. When Great Britain, or any of the other powers who have thus engaged, press Spain to retrocede Olivenza, Spain pleads the equivalent which she gave for it by the transfer of Trinidad to the British, and demands that, if she gives up the city and its dependencies, Great Britain shall be compelled to give up the island, or furnish an indemnity. Great Britain, of course, has an obvious interest in not pressing Spain on this point, as well as in retarding the interference of the other powers who have plighted their faith to effect the retrocession in question.

Portugal has not been insensible to this procrastination; and placing, as it would seem, but little reliance on the influence of the "amicable means" to which the stipulation in the treaty of Vienna is confined, seeks compensation for the loss of her European territory in the South American dominions of Spain; and has, accordingly, taken forcible possession of Monte Video, bending her views, at the same time, unquestionably, to the sovereignty of the entire Banda Oriental, at present principally occupied by general Artigas, so as to procure a more natural and distinct western boundary for her Brazilian dominion. That the Portuguese government, with its present South American predilections, will readily consent to relinquish "Olivenza, with its territories and inhabitants from the Guadiana" if Spain will cede to his most faithful majesty, in full sovereignty, the whole of the Banda Oriental, we cannot entertain a moment's doubt; for that would give

to the kingdom of Brasil a noble shore on one of the finest rivers in the world. Her north-eastern and south-western limits (including a portion of Guiana) would then be the Oyapok* and La Plata, with a sea coast of nearly forty degrees of latitude, and rendered still more extensive by the eastern projection of the continent into the ocean†. We do not perceive that, in reason, the La Platans can have any objection to an arrangement of this kind—it might tend to promote harmony between the two sovereign authorities; and those who do not like to live under the Portuguese laws might cross over to the Banda Occidental. However the Brazilian army, therefore, may menace the extirpation of the authority of Artigas, his fate, and that of his ignorant and blinded followers, cannot disadvantageously affect the cause of South American emancipation. Artigas is very little better than an Indian chief and no civilized government, in his actual situation, can, with either political or moral propriety, recognise his sway as that of an independent ruler. The commissions which he issues for privateers, to capture the persons and the property of the Portuguese, are unlawful, and those who act under them ought to be arrested, wherever they are found, and punished as pirates.

In the event of the emancipation of the Spanish provinces of South America from the yoke of the mother country, their communication, by land, will be uninterrupted from the Isthmus of Darien to the Strait of Magellan; but in the coasting passage, through the Atlantic or Western and Southern or Ethiopic Oceans, the independents will have to navigate a foreign, and, in case of war, a hostile, shore, for more than forty degrees of latitude. This circumstance will speedily induce them, we presume, to cut a canal through Darien, which would open a short and easy route from the Caribbean Sea into the Pacific Ocean, to defray the expense of which all commercial nations might be rendered tributary by the exaction of a reasonable toll.

That the Spaniards of the New World may soon achieve their independence, and after that establish a government suitable to their circumstances and conformable to the principles of ra-

* The treaty of Amiens fixed the boundary of Portuguese Guiana, at the river Ararari; but by the treaty of Vienna it is extended to the river Oyapok, the mouth whereof is situated between the fourth and fifth degrees of north latitude, and this is conformable to the treaty of Utrecht. See the *Treaty of Vienna, article 107*; and the *Treaty of Utrecht, article 3*.

† The following article, which has been recently copied into the papers of the United States from a London print, shows most palpably the anxiety of Great Britain on this subject:

"The duke of Wellington, it is reported, has totally failed in his endeavors to effect an amicable adjustment of the pressing difficulties between Spain and Portugal, the latter being resolute in its refusal to relinquish possession of Monte Video. In this state of things our government feels itself in a very serious state of embarrassment."

tional freedom, ought to be the prayer of every friend of civil liberty; and in that prayer we join with all our hearts, and with the firm persuasion that the object will be effected before the lapse of many more years of battle and bloodshed.

PROGRESS OF THE ARTS.

PATENT MALT.

There are few patents that promise to be of such great national importance as one lately obtained by Dr. Wheeler & Co. for a new and improved method of preparing brown malt.

The essential difference between ale and porter is, that the latter liquor is of a much deeper color than the former, and has besides a peculiar empyreumatic flavor, not easily defined, though universally known. This color and this flavor were originally obtained by mixing with the pale malt commonly used for brewing ale a certain proportion of malt dried at a somewhat higher temperature, and, in consequence of being thus slightly scorched, capable of communicating to the water in which it is infused a deep tan-brown colour, in a peculiar flavour.

In the composition of the best genuine porter two parts of the brown malt are required to three parts of pale malt. The price of it is generally about 7-8 of the latter; but the proportion of saccharine matter which the former contains does not, according to the highest estimate, exceed one-half of that afforded by the pale malt, and probably on an average scarcely amounts to 1-5. Taking, however, the proportion of sugar in brown malt even at about one-half, it follows that the porter brewers are paying for the colour and flavour of their liquor 1-5 of the entire cost of their malt. The price of this latter article has of late years increased so enormously, and the mutual competition of manufacturers have become so active, as to offer temptations not easily resisted, either of supplying the flavor and color of porter by the use of Spanish liquorice, burned sugar, and other similar ingredients, which, however innocent in themselves, are prohibited by the Legislature, or of diminishing the strength of the liquor; thus rendering it more liable to become sour or ravid by keeping, and hence bringing the necessity of using alkaline substances, to correct the first and deleterious narcotics, such as cocculus indicus, to supply the deficiency of alcohol. The result of all this is, that a large quantity of ill made noxious liquor is forced upon the public, that the diminished strength of such as is made of ingredients drives multitudes of the lower classes to the use of gin and opium, and that the scandalous frequency of frauds on this branch of the revenue has entirely abolished all moral feeling on the subject, and reduced it to a mere calculation of expediency.

It appears that the patentees have discovered that, by exposing common malt to a temperature of about 430 degs. Fahr. in close vessels, it acquires a dark chocolate-brown color, and is rendered so soluble in water, either hot or cold, that when mixed with pale malt in the proportion of 1-8th it communicates to the liquor the perfect color and flavor of porter.

From this it follows that the brewer, by employing four parts of pale malt and 1-20 of a part of patent malt may obtain a stronger liquor than from his usual proportions of three parts of pale and two parts of brown malt. The saving thus occa-

sioned ought in equity to be divided between the patentees, the brewer, and the public. The revenue will be benefitted by the increased consumption which will necessarily result from an improvement in the quality of the porter; and both the revenue and public morals will derive advantage from the greatly diminished temptation to fraudulent practices.

HISTORY.

[The battle of Agincourt, or Azincourt, was fought, at the date mentioned in the article below, between Henry V. of England and the constable of France. The French lost, on that occasion, in killed, about 10,000 men, and, in prisoners, 14,000. Their loss fell chiefly on the nobility and gentlemen. The English slain were very few in comparison; among whom, however, was the duke of York.]

From a late London paper.

It was sometime ago mentioned, that some of the arms of occupation had been employing themselves in searching reliques on the field on which the famous battle of Agincourt was fought, on the 25th of October, in the year 1415. We are very happy to learn that their labors have been crowned with success far beyond their expectation, and the number of gold pieces already found amount to upwards of sixty. One of these, which is in possession of his grace the duke of Gordon, is in the highest state of preservation. On one side are the arms of France, with the following inscription: *Karchus Dei Gracia Francorum rex;* and on the reverse, *P C vincit, P C regnat, P C Imperat, P C*— meaning *per Crisum or Crucem*. The gentlemen engaged in this research discovered the spot where the nobles who fell on that fatal day were buried; and, besides the coin abovementioned, various other reliques have been got: many fragments of iron, and among them several arrow heads, one of them in the most perfect state of preservation, two lance-heads, one six, the other eight, inches long, and a spur. Several rings have also been found, some of gold, and from their diminutive size are supposed to have been pledges given to the knights by their fair dames, on departing to the wars. One ring is enamelled, and on the outside bears, in old characters, the words *pleine amitie*, and inside a flower like a rose, with *belle* after it, possibly intended as an enigma for the lady's name, *Rosabella*. One brass ring was found filled with clay and a finger bone sticking in it: the wearer did not expect it to remain there for upwards of 400 years. Bucklers and other insignia of the fray have likewise been collected. The gentlemen previous to beginning their researches, secured the right by purchase, else it is shrewdly suspected their operation would have been impeded long since by the French government.

SURGERY.

From the New York Evening Post of the 7th of September, 1818.

[The following letter cannot be read without great interest by our medical men and naturalists.]

Paris, June 1.

Dear Sir—I now transmit to you several late journals and medical publications, in which much interesting matter is offered for philosophical

inquiry. The sudden change of the color of the skin from white to black, in the person of Mary Gaillard, is truly astonishing, and invites new conjectures and controversies. The reporter of the case to the faculty of medicine, has attempted to explain this phenomenon, from a disease of the liver and from bile; but, I think, that neither have any thing to do with it. I have seen the woman before she died, and it is a fact that her change of color took place in the night after she was informed of the tragical death of her children. It is also true that she continued 18 months in the same color, and until she died; but she was observed to grow paler half an hour only before her body was opened. I hope you will not leave the subject without farther inquiry. Whoever could satisfactorily account for this strange metamorphosis, would certainly explain or disclose the true cause of the black color of the African race.

You will not be less astonished by the operation for cancer, as performed by Richerand. The sufferer, who was a surgeon himself, had several times submitted to the entire extirpation of his cancer in the left breast, also to several applications of fire and caustic, but it always shot out anew, and put forth more horrid excrescences and offensive discharges. No chance could be left against an impending and cruel death, but from the excision of two ribs—the *pleura* underneath being found much diseased, it was also cut off on a quadrilateral space of eight inches square. What terrible consequences were now to be remedied, of hæmorrhage from the intercostal arteries, and of suffocation by the air rushing into the lungs, any man almost can be aware of, but they were all admirably and successfully provided for. On the twenty-seventh day after the operation the patient was perfectly cured, retaining a leathery plate on the scar, being yet tender.

Richerand exults now for having proved to the world that, for very important purposes, the cavity of the thorax may be opened by excision of the ribs and of the *pleura*; in case of a great lesion of a lobe of the lungs, a part might be cut off; and hydropericardium might be operated as an hydrocele.

It was discovered by this operation that the heart and pericardium are absolutely inseparable, the last being so transparent as to show all the motions of the former, that, like the mirror of the eye, it becomes opaque only by death.

Remaining, dear sir, yours truly, &c.

L. V.

To Felix Pascalis, M. D. corresponding member of the Society and Faculty of Medicine of Paris, &c. &c.

From the Boston Palladium.

The many persons we daily see with crossed feet would induce us to believe there was no remedy for any of the irregularities of nature, did we not have ample testimony to the contrary. There is a mother in this town, one of whose daughters was born with the right foot so turned up to the leg, that little appearance of a foot was visible; but this anxious parent, by constant care, gradually brought it to its right shape; beginning with it when the child was only two days old, and ending at twelve years. Every shoe, of cotton, leather, wood, or iron, which was used to effect this very important alteration, is still preserved. The subject of this operation has attended balls, and no person could perceive any peculiarity.

MEDICINE

From the (Philadelphia) American Daily Advertiser.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A SNAKE.

Mr. Paulson—Having read in your paper of yesterday an account of a boy bitten by a pilot or copper head snake, and the means used for his cure, I am induced to send you the case of a man bitten by a rattle snake.

A few years since I employed Benjamin Homan to build a saw mill on the waters of the Delaware, in the state of New York; this man was one day sitting on a stick of timber and carelessly swinging his naked foot, when he felt something strike it; on looking down he observed a large rattle snake, which instantly escaped into the brook. Homan attempted to get to the house, (about 250 yards distant,) but was so overcome with pain he could not reach it; his cries brought the workmen to his assistance. He had very severe spasms, at short intervals, and which, he said, "struck him from his foot to his heart, and would take his life;" the spasms increased in strength and frequency, with scarcely half a minute's intermission, and he exclaimed, "he should never get out of the woods alive." There was no physician in the neighborhood. I providentially remembered an account I had seen in an English publication of two viper catchers (a man and his wife) who suffered themselves to be bitten by vipers to obtain the reward offered for a remedy against the bite of those snakes; these people cured themselves and obtained the reward. The remedy was *sweet oil* taken internally.

As oil was not to be had, I substituted *melted hog's lard*, and gave two-thirds of a common tea cup full every five minutes; the effect was immediately apparent; the spasms became less violent, decreased in frequency, and within half an hour ceased entirely.

The external applications were, scarifying the part bitten, binding ligatures of white ash bark above the ankle and under the knee, and placing the foot in mud.

The foot was much swelled, but the swelling did not reach above the ligature at the ankle—it afterwards turned dark, with greenish streaks, and continued somewhat inflamed and painful; but these unfavorable circumstances were afterwards removed by applying a *chicken*, newly killed, to the foot. It was several days after the bite before the chicken was applied.

From the above cases of the viper catchers, of Benjamin Homan, and of the boy, mentioned in your paper of yesterday, may we not conclude, that drinking *sweet oil*, or melted *hog's lard*, and applying the warm flesh of a *chicken* to the part bitten, will prevent the fatal effects frequently produced by the bite of venomous snakes? These remedies are simple, can have no injurious effects, and are generally at hand.

WILLIAM A. STOKES,
Northern Liberties.

September 3, 1813.

FOURTH OF JULY AT PARIS.

On the fourth of July the citizens of the United States, (about fifty in number,) then in Paris, met at the house of the restaurateur *Grignon*, and, after partaking of a handsome dinner, presided by the honorable JAMES BROWN, assisted by Messrs.

WELLES and LYMAN, vice presidents, the following toasts were drank:

1. The day we celebrate.
2. The president of the United States.
3. The king of France.
4. The memory of Washington.
5. The memory of Franklin. *Erepsit calo. fulmen, ephrumque tyrannus.*
6. The first congress. The monument of their glory is a nation's liberty.
7. The navy. May its flag brave the battle and the breeze.
8. The army. When the Persians come, may they stand like the Athenians at Marathon.
9. The last congress. Its late conduct proves that its spirit watches and protects its citizens every where.
10. General Lafayette—our friend and benefactor; he lives in our history and in our hearts.
11. The French nation. We shall never forget the assistance it gave us in our struggle for independence.
12. Warren and Montgomery. Eternal gratitude to those who fell in the revolution.
13. Our fair countrywomen

BY THE GUESTS.

By the American minister. The federal union; *esto perpetua.*

By general La Fayette. The holy alliance of nations in the cause of equal rights and universal freedom.

By count de Segur. A la prosperite: croissante des Etats Unis.

By the viscount de L'Eauumont. A l'eternelle amitie des Etats Unis et de la France.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the honorable Mr. Brown. Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence.

By Mr. Gallatin. James Madison; his virtues are an honor to human nature—his public services will never be forgotten by the American people

By Mr. Girod. The happy day which attached Louisiana to the American union.

By major O'Connor. Wm. H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury; an inflexible patriot, a consummate and virtuous statesman; admired in France, and beloved in America.

By Mr. Barnet. The memory of general Kosciuszko.

By Dr. Hill. The American flag. May its additional stars add new lustre to the already brilliant constellation. Its stripes have proved sufficient for Pagans, Mahometans, and Christians.

By Mr. Warden. The vice president of the United States.

By major O'Connor. National independence; only to be preserved by the union of all against every foreign nation.

By Mr. Ely. The Spanish patriots. May they also have a glorious fourth of July.

By Mr. President Brown, (after Mr. Gallatin had retired.) Our much respected guest and minister, Mr. Gallatin.

STATISTICS.

From the Aurora of the 19th of Sept. 1818.

Abstract of domestic goods exported from the port of Philadelphia, during the quarter ending June 30, 1818.

Fish, dried	quints.	1258	at \$5	\$6290
pickled	bbis.	822	10	8220
oil	gallons	18512	50	9256

Spermaceti candles	lbs.	4472	50	2236
Staves and heading	M	363	50	18150
Lumber (of all kinds)				3669
Back				46867
Tar	bbis.	1707	3	5121
Pitch		177	3	533
Rosin		417	3	1251
Turpentine		938	4	3752
Pot ashes	tons	21	200	4200
Peat ashes		6	1200	7200
Skins and furs				18653
Ginseng	lbs.	40100	50	200500
Beef	bbis.	386	16	6175
Pork		489	20	9780
Hams and bacon	lbs.	24730	20	4946
Butter		20475	20	4094
Cheese		4368	12 1-2	540
Lard		42995	20	8599
Horses	No.	23	200	4600
Sheep		83	3	249
Beans	bushels	208	2	416
Indian corn		117912	1	117912
Potatoes		150	50	75
Apples	bbis.	53	3	166
Flour		71922	10	719220
Rye meal		12849	4	51396
Indian meal		11004	4	44016
Bread		1802	6	10812
Bread	kegs	8366	50	4183
Rice	tierces	975	50	48750
Cotton	lbs.	1062436	25	265609
Wool		3310	50	1655
Tobacco	bbis.	331	100	33100
Flaxseed	bushels	5200	1	5200
Wax	lbs.	6680	50	33400
Household furniture				4099
Couches, &c.				4370
Hops	lbs.	10048	25	2512
Saddlery				300
Porter, beer and cider	galls.	28852	25	7213
Tallow candles	lbs.	21268	20	4253
Wax do.		1926	50	963
Soap		122504	12 1-2	15313
Tobacco, mfil.		64	50	30
Leather		29335	25	7334
Spirits from grain	galls.	4900	50	24500
Lined oil		512	1	512
Cables and cordage	cwt.	66	10	660
Iron in bars	tons	15	200	3000
Other iron				300
Nails	lbs.	5430		543
Refined sugar		1228	25	307
Gunpowder		10664	25	2666
Merchandise, manufact'd.				15729
raw				22928
Total domestic exports				176989
Foreign productions—(same period.)				
Goods free of duty				176321
at 7 1-2 per cent.				3675
15				151700
20				40204
25				270193
30				12373
Sugar, white	lbs.	86740	at 20 cts.	17348
brown		140240	12 1-2	17280
Coffee		86248	25	21562
Imperial & gunpowder tea		36772	1 50	55158
Hyson and young hyson		129221	1	129221
Hyson skin		1072	25	804
Souchong		25216	50	12608
Madeira wine	galls.	100	3	300
Teneriffe		1750	1	1750
Claret (in casks)		7208	1	7208
Other wine		15575	1	15575
Spirits from grain		1550	1	1550
other materials		6041	2	12082
Cinnamon	lbs.	1400	1	1400
Cassia		2000	59	1000
Cloves		100	1	100
Pepper		6328	25	1582
Cocoa		20440	20	4088
Prunes		193	20	39
Almonds		2400	25	600
Indigo		2717	2	5434
Cheese		1260	25	3150
Iron	tons	92	100	9200
Steel	cwt.	260	20	2600
Nails	lbs.	1500	10	150
Lead	cwt.	2117	6	12702
Segars	M.	35	10	350
Gunpowder	lbs.	7744	25	1686
Cotton		75000	20	15000
Total foreign exports				1003765
Do. domestic				176989
Grand total				2773654

Which was exported to the following countries, viz:

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Sweedish West Indies	17927	16723	34650
Danish West Indies	87387	447 0	132177
Holland	6074	81825	87 00
Dutch West Indies	38284	6 2	45276
England	686276	33101	724377
Scotland	7703		7705
Ireland	3 817		39817
British East Indies	25035	65033	90068
West Indies	173885		113885
American colonies	4 32		4 32
Hanse towns, &c.	11542	116657	12 1 1
French European Atl. ports	1410 2	57831	1 8 30
do. do. Mediterranean	2500	26360	28860
French West Indies	54615	40 66	5531
Tenriffe	14614	671	15315
Campeche, &c.	44 6	8097	8053
Spanish West Indies	968 1	123564	222255
Portugal	80785		80785
Madagascar	32204		32204
Coast of Brazil	30950	13345	43 05
Italy		48050	48050
China	217541	234190	451731
West Indies generally	46612	34163	80775
Europe	6176		6176
North West Coast	3300	47635	40835
Total	2176283	1003765	2773654

Flour inspected in the town of Alexandria, for one year, commencing on the 12th day of September, 1817, and ending on the 11th day of September, 1818, inclusive.

Quarter ending 11th December, 1817.

40,190 bbls. of flour

3,705 half bbls. do.

3 bbls. rye do.

Quarter ending 11th March, 1818.

48,415 bbls. of flour

2,485 half do. do.

300 bbls. Indian meal

41 do. rye flour

Quarter ending June 11, 1818.

44,598 bbls. of flour

3,270 half do. do.

430 bbls. Indian meal,

531 bbls. rye flour

20 half do. do.

Quarter ending September 11, 1818.

20,308 bbls. of flour

1,011 half do. do.

250 bbls. Indian meal

119 do. rye flour

The total amount of which is

151,511 bbls. of flour

10,471 half do. do.

908 bbls. Indian meal

744 do. rye flour

20 half do. do.

AMOS ALEXANDER, Flour Insp.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 4th of June, published at Genoa, states that a Turkish lady, a young widow, named Zelida Almeida, daughter of the late Ibrahim Assid, being overcame with ennui, at Trebisonde, to which place she had retired, was desirous of joining an Italian colonel at Constantinople, under whose protection she intended making a tour in Europe, taking with her all her wealth. Her confidants in this project were the Cali Sherif Hassan, the Bostangis Achmet and Elinovan, and her three favorite slaves; all of whom, on its being discovered, unfortunately lost their heads. The lady herself was condemned to imprisonment for life. The Italian colonel, at the date of the letter, had not arrived at Constantinople, but orders had been

issued for his arrest, in case of his appearance there.

NETHERLANDS.

The concourse of strangers at Aix-la Chapelle augments daily. There are princes, dukes, marshals, ministers, counsellors of state, and many of the little great world. Persons belonging to the British, Russian, Netherland, Spanish, Austrian, Swedish, Saxon and Danish legations, have already arrived. 15,000 francs are demanded as the rent of a house for the Russian ministers. The emperor of Austria will reside at the house of Mr. Schloffer, the banker, the emperor of Russia at a chateau in the suburbs, and the king of Prussia at the hotel of Offermann. The king arrived at Berlin, from Petersburg, on the 20th July.

Hague, August 2.—The princess of Orange was safely delivered of a son this morning, to the great joy of the prince, the king, and the nation.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 13.—All business is stagnated here, owing to the withdrawing of very large sums of money from public circulation; and in the mean time our financial people are endeavoring to ascertain the cause of this scarcity of specie. Its effect is felt in the royal household itself, and even in his majesty's privy purse.

Almost insuperable obstacles are thrown in the way of raising the money due last April, for the quarter of the direct contribution (something like the property tax,) which has become so unpopular, that it is believed by men conversant with financial affairs that it will be impossible to collect it all.

As an instance of this distress, never before witnessed even in the most calamitous times, is reported the expedient which it has been necessary to resort to in order to enable the King to set out for the baths of Sacedon. A collection was made of sundry sums of money existing in several public establishments, such as the Royal Printing-office, &c. which did not produce more than between 4 and 500,000 *reals* (about 4,500*l.*) and that small sum was brought to the King himself, to defray the expenses of his journey, which took place on the 10th inst. in company with the Queen and Infant Don Francisco.—The Infante Don Carlos, and his Infanta, remain here.

There is a rumor in circulation, about a partial insurrection supposed to have taken place amongst the troops in garrison at Malaga; the cause of this movement is ascribed to the long arrears of their pay.

They write from Cadiz, that the combat fought by the escort of the convoy lately arrived from the Havana, off the Cape of St. Mary's, would have proved very decisive in favor of the Royalists, had not a calm happened. The escort was composed of the corvette Diamante, and the brigs Realista, Cazador, and Aierta. When the corvette and a brig were close to two enemy's ships, which were on the point of being captured, the wind became calm, and the insurgent schooners made off, being superior sailers.

Notwithstanding the declaration issued by the allies against the admission of any diplomatic agents, except those belonging to the self-styled great Powers, some hopes are entertained here that the ministers of Spain and Portugal will be heard, in order to settle the pending differences to mutual satisfaction; and that cannot fail of happening if both governments understand their reciprocal interests.

Not so is the case respecting the negotiations going on between our ambassador, Don Luis Onís, and the government of Washington.—Great fears are entertained here about the security of the Floridas, and a development of the plot is expected every moment with a great deal of anxiety.

It is whispered amongst persons who are supposed to be well informed, that a commission has been given to count Punoenrostro, an American nobleman, the object of which is to bring about a reconciliation between the mother country and the provinces of the river Plata; but very little hopes are entertained of his succeeding in his mission.

HATTI.

Extract of a letter dated Sans Souci, August 26, 1818, at mid-day.

"I have just received, from an officer of the garrison, who was on the spot, an account of the accident which befel the citadel Henry last night

"About 2 o'clock, P. M. of the 25th, the sky became very much overcast, and the accumulation of dense clouds on the summits of the high peaks, which surround the citadel Henry, portended a furious tempest. The largest trees bent before the violence and impetuosity of the winds. This continued till about 4 o'clock, when the rain began to fall, accompanied by incessant lightning! About a quarter of an hour after, a flash of lightning struck the highest point of the citadel, about 100 paces from the nearest lightning rod thence passing in a direct line in front of the great postern, it crossed the guard-house of the garrison, without doing any mischief, and finally exploded in the laboratory, (salle de artifice,) which stands in the rear of the buildings, situated on the side whence the wind blew. This building contained a great quantity of projectiles, which had been prepared for some days past, and which time had not allowed to be secured in the magazines. A terrible explosion took place, which set fire to the neighboring buildings. The wind continued to rage and the rain to fall. The governor and the officers had taken shelter in their respective apartments, and only discovered the impending danger by the blaze of the extended conflagration.

"The governor immediately sallied forth, with such of the garrison as he could collect about him. He saw the damage done by the explosion, and the impossibility of extinguishing the wide spreading flames, which raged with astonishing fury. Every one, therefore, sought his own safety, and made for those posterns which led to the vaulted batteries; many had the good fortune to reach them, but others, through terror, lost their way, and either perished or were wounded.

King Henry, who was then at Sans Souci, received the news of this dreadful event only two hours after it took place. About six o'clock in the afternoon, an officer of the garrison gave him the information. He immediately repaired to the citadel accompanied by the officers of his staff, followed by 6,000 of his guards, besides the troops of the line in the neighboring garrisons, and arrived in time to save a part of the buildings. The powder magazine, which contains 3,000,000 lbs. powder, the vaulted armories and batteries, have escaped destruction. In fine, only those buildings which stood exposed in open air, within the fort, have been destroyed; all else is unimpaired,

and the citadel remains in its former state of defence.

"We have to deplore the loss of the governor, his royal highness the duke of Port-de-Paix, greatly regretted by the king; besides that, of many of the brave soldiers to whom the defence of this bulwark was entrusted.

"His majesty is now occupied in superintending the removal of the rubbish of the buildings destroyed, which he intends to have re-built more solidly and securely. But little time will be necessary to affect this, with the numbers and activity employed about it."

WEST INDIES.

Translated for the Maryland Censor.

Extract of a letter dated Kingston, (Jama.) 18th Aug. 1818.

Gen. Aury, duly authorised by the high powers of Buenos Ayres and Chili, to act on New Grenada, took possession, on the 4th of July, of the islands of St. Catalina, Old Providence, and St. Andre, dependent on that kingdom. This was effected without molestation to the captors, or captured, who appear extremely happy at the change. Gen. Aury has notified this event officially to the British authorities in Kingston, where his chief of the staff accompanied by two officers arrived some time since and were extremely well received. The intercourse between Kingston and those islands is already established, and in the course of the last week, we have received four vessels thence and dispatched three.

The head quarters are at St. Catalina, where Aury is busily employed in organizing an army destined to land on the main. He behaves with great prudence and energy, and I can assure you that a great many people, who appear initiated in the measures contemplated and in all the circumstances of this plan, entertain very little doubt of its success. The forces collected already amount to 800 men. St. Catalina is a fine island and will be rendered a second Gibraltar without much trouble. Two hundred vessels can ride safely in the harbor which has two passes, one of them having more than 22 feet water on the bar, protected by two strong batteries with cross fires already erected. The place is healthy and its temperature very similar to that of Curazoa.—The island has three abundant small rivers, and even after the conquest of New Grenada will be effected, it will be a very important place for the Patriots.

I enclose herewith Aury's proclamation.

Louis Aury, commander in chief of the forces destined to act against New Grenada, in the name of the confederate republics of Buenos Ayres and of Chili.

To all the emigrants in foreign countries:

Compatriots—The powerful united states of Buenos Ayres and Chili, wishing to co-operate as much as possible in the emancipation of their oppressed brethren, have commissioned me to fulfil this noble undertaking in New Grenada. Thanks to Heaven, who has inspired them with such magnanimous sentiments. Let their union and wise conduct be our guide in our future operations.

Friends wandering and without a country—It is to you that I address myself, making it a duty to inform you of the liberal and philanthropic efforts of those two republics, who offer us all the credit and influence they have acquired by their past and present brilliant deeds. Come, I beseech

you, and incorporate in the gallant legions under my command, employed in this noble crusade. Hasten to unite yourselves, without delay, under these sacred banners, the terror of tyrants, on sea and on land. If the glory of our dear country and our personal interest command us to prosecute our implacable enemies, the cries of injured humanity call also for our assistance, and require that we should put an end to this age of barbarity. Men, born to be free, waste every day their strength in vain efforts to recover this valuable gift they lost in 1815, and, destitute of naval assistance and materials of war, they hardly can meet with a glorious death in recompense of their heroic deeds. All they want is in our hands; and the generosity of the august republics, our protectors, has afforded us all the necessary elements to carry our plan to a successful issue.

Compatriots:—Be elated by the noble enthusiasm attached to our cause, and let us all unite to obtain the independence and precious liberty which are the end and reward of all our efforts, or a death worthy of the sons of Columbia.

Gallant foreigners, who have been driven into the torrid zone by political opinions or other motives, who are adorned with all the virtues that constitute honest men, come amongst us as brothers, to enjoy that political and religious liberty, of which the ferocity of the despots and fanaticism wanted to deprive you. I can assure you of the gratitude of my countrymen. United in society, we shall divide all the advantages offered by our rich and luxuriant soil.

Commanders of the Mexican vessels of war crossing in the gulph:—

I think that it will be sufficient to address you in this proclamation, in order to stimulate your zeal for the cause you have adopted, and your subordination to my orders, which require your prompt reunion in this port. If there should be any amongst you, who, carried by a sordid interest, endeavored to deviate from your duty, I announce it to you again, agreeable to the orders of the supreme authority whom I represent, be assured that the most rigorous measures will be adopted against all those who will not appear in this island within two months from this date.

Head quarters in the island of

St. Catalina, 10th July, 1818.

LUIS AURY.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili:—A mercantile friend (says the New-York Evening Post of the 16th inst.) has politely communicated to us, for publication, copies of the two following letters:—

Extract of a letter from Chili, dated May 23.

"I send you a copy of a letter from Capt. Farrer, first lieutenant of the Lautaro, which will give you the particulars of that ship's first essay. I cannot censure capt. T. believing him to be brave and skilful in his profession; but I consider that he greatly erred in judgment in heaving to for his boat, as he thereby lost the Esmeralda. Notwithstanding the confusion on board the Lautaro, had she grappled the Esmeralda or continued alongside, she could not have escaped.

(Copy.)

Ship Lautaro, off Valparaiso?

April 30, 1818.

Sir—A painful task devolves on me as commanding officer of the Chili states' ship Lautaro, to inform you of the death of her late brave and

much lamented commander captain Geo. O'Brien, while combatting with the enemies of Chili, on board the Spanish frigate Esmeralda.

I have, therefore, to transmit to you the following details:

After clearing the bay of Valparaiso, on Sunday, the 26th inst. steered to the Southward until 4 o'clock the following morning, when we got sight of the enemy, beat to quarters and manœuvred occasionally to keep her in sight until daylight. At 6 A. M. bore down upon the enemy under British colours; at the same time the brig Pezuela hove in sight, a few miles astern, and the Esmeralda hove to. At 7, hailed her and demanded what ship? Answer, the Esmeralda. Struck the English and hoisted the Patriotic Chili Flag, upon which she fired her larboard broadside, which was returned by our starboard bow guns, closed with her and boarded on her larboard quarter. Only about 25 boarders headed by our gallant commander (agreeably to his wish) could get on board, when the ships separated. The Spanish flag being struck, sent a boat with 18 men to assist the first boarders and keep possession of the ship. Observing the brig making off, backed from the ship to bring her to, after firing several guns at her she struck her colours. Perceiving there were not so many men to board the Esmeralda as I thought and the boat which had been despatched dropping astern, I made sail after the ship again. Owing to the short time at sea, proper discipline could not be established, men hardly knew their quarters, one half of the crew not understanding the language of the other, and a great many being sea-sick and totally unfit for sea service, instead of rendering the least assistance only stood in the way, and caused confusion, so that it was impossible to work the ship, to lay her alongside of the enemy as I wished, and on closing the second time the bowsprit could only be brought over the poop of the Esmeralda: the surviving men having lost their leader in the death of the brave O'Brien, and having expended their ammunition I got them on board. It being my intention to fire a broadside before boarding a second time, for that purpose kept a constant and raking fire with our low guns, which must have killed a great many of her men, as we had knocked her three aftermost ports, on the larboard side, completely into one—made her stern a perfect wreck and set her upper cabin on fire. During this time finding that the brig had again hoisted her colours and was making for our boat, and not wishing to sacrifice so many fine fellows, I backed the topsails until the boat came up. I then made all sail after the enemy, keeping up a constant fire with our bow chasers until the enemy's superior sailing enabled her to get out of the range of our shot. We, notwithstanding, continued the chase with all possible sail, until, finding we had no chance of coming up, we shortened sail and lay to, to repair damages.

I cannot help here observing the cowardly manner in which the ship and the brig ran away, and am only sorry that our ship was so inferior in sailing.

At 5 P. M. fell in with and captured the brig San Miguel, bound for Chiloe from Talcahuano, having on board 40 passengers, among whom were Dn. Rafael Beltram and Dn. Pedro Nicholas Chupetea, lately merchants of Santiago, and D. Mathias Aras, lieutenant-colonel and aid-

de-camp to general Osoro. They bring information from Talcahuano, which the governor of Valparaiso will more fully communicate to you.
I am. &c.

JAMES TURNER, first officer.

May 30.—This morning arrived the U. States' ship Ontario, capt. Biddle, 20 days from Lima. She had a passage to Lima of 9 days, and remained 9 days there. Capt. Biddle and judge Prevost were treated with much respect by the viceroy; but with difficulty he was made to believe the news of the battle on the plains of Maipo. A minister is sent in the Ontario, Don Felix Blanco, adjunct of the Director of the Philippine Company, to treat respecting the exchange of prisoners. The Americans in prison in Lima, seven in number, were released, and came in the Ontario.

The Spanish frigate Venganza arrived at Callao, before the Ontario sailed, and the Spanish commodore assured the viceroy, that during his blockade of Valparaiso not a ship had entered the port, yet the following are the arrivals since the 19th: Prussian brig Clotilda. Montevideo; British ship Perseverance, Rio Janeiro; British ship Cumberland, London; Chilean corvette Coquimbo, Coquimb.; British brig Theodosia, do.; British ship Intrepid, London. The brig Columbus, of New York, arrived in 49 days from Buenos Ayres."

Extract of a letter dated Santiago de Chili, June 2.

The day the Ontario arrived at Valparaiso I started from there with judge Prevost, and arrived here the day following.

Lima appears to have been drained by the late expedition to Talcahuana, which has cost nearly a million and a half of dollars. There are few troops there, and the blow lately struck here, if followed up by a speedy expedition against Lima, would decide the fate of South America in the emancipation of Peru. In the way of this expedition there are obstacles; such as want of money to pay expenses; want of men to man the ship Lautaro, and one or two smaller vessels; and the absence of general San Martin, who is now at Buenos Ayres. But, with all, there is a peradventure that something may be done.

[*Balg. Patriot.*

Via Trinidad, August 29, 1818

"On Friday, the 21st inst. anchored in this port, about ten miles to the southward, Adml. Brion, from Guayana, with the following squadron under his command—

Victoria, Captain Cowie, flag ship.

Columbia, Captain Hill.

Spartana, Captain Ravelo.

Favorite, Captain Bernard.

And having had a sort of neutral communication with Admiral Harvey, proceeded early next morning for his destination.

A squadron of what they term their subtle force, composed of gun boats and flecheras, with 700 men of debarkment on board, commanded by Com. Diaz, and Gen. Bermudez, which had descended the river with the Admiral, and debouched by the Cano de Macareo, and rendezvoused at Point Icaos, were ordered to join to the Westward.

The result of this expedition was received here yesterday by a canoe, and has been, that Guiria was attacked at 10 o'clock on Monday night, the 24th inst. and carried by assault, with

very little loss to the assailants, but a very considerable one to the Spaniards, who fought with bravery, until the Favorite having got close in to the redoubt, and opened her fire from a 24 pounder on a pivot loaded with grape; they immediately fled into the interior with the greatest precipitation, leaving behind their arms, ammunition, and every thing, even to their segars. The force afloat has also been all taken: it consists of 9 gun boats, and some vessels with private property, chiefly cocoa, of which, it seems, there is a large quantity in the town, and on the coast. The blockade being now raised, we hope to see very soon the happy effects of a free navigation, by the arrival of lots of cattle and mules from Guayana and Guarapiche.

Of the casualties in this affair, we have not seen any detail; but the report states, generally, that they were very trifling on the part of the assailants, but on that of the assailed enormous, which, however, we may be permitted to doubt.

P. S. Since the foregoing was prepared for the press we have received a circumstantial account of the military and naval transactions which led to the surrender of Guiria, by his majesty's ship Scamander. Capt. Elliott, who was sent there on professional duty by the Admiral, and had an opportunity of observing all that passed. We shall present our readers with the detail in our next: in the mean time, we embrace this to correct an error in our foregoing statement of the land forces under General Bermudez, which amounted only to 70 boys, instead of 700 men; but these young Republican heroes proved themselves fully competent to perform the work."

We learn verbally from Captain Kerr, (says the editor of the Norfolk Herald, in that paper of the 16th inst. and at which port the preceding information was received,) that the intelligence received by the Scamander, relative to the above affair, was, in substance as follows:—That frigate had been dispatched by the British Admiral to demand from the Spanish Commandant at Guiria, the release of two English vessels improperly detained by him. On her arrival in the Bay, Admiral Brion was making his dispositions for attacking the place. The Spanish Commandant refused to give up the two English vessels and the Scamander stood out and lay off the harbor to reconnoitre the engagement, which soon commenced. Previously, however, Adml. Brion sent word to the Capt. of the Scamander to give himself no concern about the vessels, as he would engage to deliver them to him in the course of the day, which he did. During the action, the Favorite (mentioned in the preceding account) got becalmed in a situation which left her at the complete disposal of the enemy, who boarded her and massacred every one of the crew. Soon after this horrid act of barbarity, a breeze sprung up, and the admiral, in the Victoria, (not the Favorite as stated above) was enabled to take a favorable position, when he opened a tremendous fire on the Spanish flotilla and batteries. In a little time the fire of the Spaniards was completely silenced. Those at the batteries fled in all directions, while those in the gun boats were indiscriminately put to death by the avenging sword of the Patriots.

Capt. K. states that the universal impression at Trinidad was, that the Patriots would very soon be in undisturbed possession of every inch of territory in Venezuela. He also mentions a fact,

by no means unimportant, that in an exchange of communications between the British Admiral and Admiral Brion, the former addressed the latter with his official title of "Admiral and Commander in Chief of the naval forces of the Independent Government of Venezuela," thus recognizing the independence of the power under which he acted.

From New Grenada the accounts are not less favorable to the cause of the Patriots—The "Correo del Orinoco," after noticing the contents of numerous letters from that province detailing the success of the Patriots, says,—

"Although these letters may state exaggerations, we have thought it best to omit nothing of their contents, leaving our readers to judge of what is really passing in New Grenada. It appears, upon the whole, that the Royalists are very hard pressed in the south, and that they are directing thither the movements of their force, abandoning the most important points, and that they themselves consider the evacuation of the country inevitable. These are things of which there is no doubt, especially when we consider that there does not remain 200 Spanish European soldiers, and that the plan of combined attack by Guayaquil and Cassanare has been long talked of.

Official letters have been received from Generals Paez and Zaraza, stating that, in the middle of July last, the enemy retreated towards Valencia, abandoning all his posts both on the Varinas and Sombrero districts. It is not known what is the cause of this sudden movement."

HOME AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK.

Johnstown, Sept. 16.—On the morning of the 12th instant, Benjamin Van Vechten, Esq. attorney at law, of the town of Charleston, aged 48 years, was found hanging dead in his own barn. The awful act was committed by his own hand, and with apparent coolness and deliberation. He attended the court of common pleas of this county, and went home the evening before, in company with his neighbors, in his usual cheerful and companionable mood. Nothing had been discovered which would lead to a suspicion of such an intention. He arrived at his own house about ten o'clock in the evening, went to bed and slept as usual until day-light, when he arose, telling his wife that he was thirsty, and would go and get a drink. He then went down from his bed chamber, fetched in a pail of water, and went out to his office, where it is supposed he procured the rope; from thence he repaired to his barn, placed a bench near a hole that communicated with the upper loft of his shed, took off his coat, vest, hat, cravat and shoes, and laid them down on the bench; from thence he proceeded up to the fatal spot, where he was found after having hung, as it is supposed, for nearly two hours. He has left no children behind to lament his loss, but a tender and affectionate wife, with many respectable connexions.

It is a tribute due to the deceased, although he terminated his own life, to say, that he bore the name of an honest good citizen, and discharged the duties of his office, as a magistrate, for many years, with general satisfaction. It is supposed that his insolvency and the pressing demands against him in the hands of the sheriff, was the cause of his committing this horrible act.

Likewise on the morning of the same day, Mr. Jas. Carey committed the same act of suicide by hanging himself. He was a farmer, and possessed of considerable property. He has left a wife and several children. What renders these melancholy circumstances the more singular is, that both the above persons resided within four miles of each other, and committed the unnatural act, it is supposed nearly at the same time."

NEW JERSEY.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. at a circuit court of the state of New Jersey, held before his honor chief justice Kirkpatrick, at Newark, came on for trial the case of col. Aaron Ogden vs. Thomas Gibbons, late of Savannah, for trespass, *quare clausum fregit*, and posting up against the front door of his house an infamous libel. In evidence it appeared, that, in col. Ogden's absence, Gibbons entered his dwelling-house, and posted up on the outer door which opened inwards, the paper in question.—The trial occupied two days. The jury, after consulting together about half an hour, returned with a verdict for *five thousand dollars*, being the whole amount laid in the declaration. The cause was ably opened by Mr. Hornblower, and summoned up by Messrs. Stockton and Frelinghuysen, on the part of the plaintiff, with great eloquence; and the defence by Mr. Halsy was attempted with ingenuity. The public indignation was greatly excited against the defendant, who was present the whole time.

MARYLAND.

Havre-de-Grace, Sept. 17.—We are informed that a very interesting trial came on at the court of quarter sessions, held in Elkton, for Cecil county, last week—for seduction and a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff a young woman of respectable connexions—the defendant quite a wealthy and aged man. The plaintiff recovered damages to the amount of 6,000 dollars.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Board of Health, (Charleston,) Wednesday, Sept. 16. 1818.

A report having prevailed, that yellow fever had made its appearance in the city, the commissioners of health owe it to the public to state, that no death has taken place this season by that disease. There are two persons in King street, recently from Ireland, whose cases being reported as cases of yellow fever, did last week create some alarm. But those persons are now happily convalescent, and no other supposed case of yellow fever has since come to the knowledge of the board.

The commissioners of health are happy to announce, on the authority of the medical society, that no epidemic a tuck of fever exists. Among the diseases of the city, are some few endemial fevers of the climate, and season, to which the careless and imprudent are liable in the healthiest summers.

As regards adults, generally, whether residents or strangers, the city never has enjoyed more health than it does at the present moment.

By order of the board,

ROBERT J. TURNBULL, Chairman.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Detroit, August 28. 1818.—Yesterday, between the hours of 10 and 11, A. M. the elegant steam boat *Walk-in-the-water*, captain J. Fish, arrived. As she passed the public wharf and that owned by Mr. J. S. Roby, she was cheered by hundreds of the inhabitants, who had collected to witness

this (in these waters) truly novel and grand spectacle. She came to at Wing's wharf.

She left Buffalo at half past 1 o'clock on the 23d, and arrived off Dunkirk at 35 minutes past 6 on the same day. On the following morning she arrived at Erie, captain Fish having reduced her steam during the night in order not to pass that place, where she took in a supply of wood. At half past 7 P. M. she left Erie, and came to at Cleveland at 11 o'clock on Tuesday—at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, P. M. sailed, and arrived off Sandusky Bay at 1 o'clock on Wednesday—lay at anchor during the night, and then proceeded to Venice for wood—left Venice at 3 P. M. and arrived at the mouth of Detroit river, where she anchored during the night—the whole time employed in sailing, in this first voyage from Buffalo to this, being about 44 hours and 10 minutes; the wind ahead during nearly the whole passage.—Not the slightest accident happened during the voyage, and all her machinery worked admirably.

Nothing could exceed the surprise of the sons of the forest on seeing the *Walk-in-the-water* moving majestically and rapidly against a strong current without the assistance of sails or oars.—They lined the banks above Malden, and expressed their astonishment by repeated shouts of "*Tai-yoh, niches!*"* A report had been circulated among them that a "*big canoe*" would soon come from the "*noisy waters*," which, by order of the great father of the "*Che-ma-konons*,"† would be drawn through the lakes and rivers by sturgeon! Of the truth of the report they are now perfectly satisfied.

The cabins of this boat are fitted up in a neat, convenient, and elegant style; and the manner in which she is found does honor to the proprietors and to her commander. A passage between this place and Buffalo is now not merely tolerable, but truly pleasant.

To-day she will make a trip to Lake St. Clair, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen. She will leave this for Buffalo to-morrow, and may be expected to visit us again next week.

* An exclamation of surprise.

† Long Knives, or Yankees.

For the National Register.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES—No. III.

The most ordinary mind may easily discern the difference between a bank for *equalizing exchanges*, and a bank for *furnishing a circulating medium*. The former is only necessary to the business of a few traders, who bear but a small proportion to the general mass of population, whilst the latter is essential to the interests of the whole body of the community. Those, therefore, who argue the question as if it rested solely upon the equalizing of exchanges, do not discuss the right point; for it was upon the ground that the Bank of the United States would afford a convenient circulating medium for the nation that it was chartered. It was in this light that Mr. Madison viewed the subject when he returned the bill to the Senate for instituting a bank, on the 30th of January, 1815. One of his objections was, that the proposed bank "did not appear to be calculated to answer the purpose of providing a na-

tional medium of circulation." [Journal of the Senate, p. 309.] And, in his message to congress of the 3d of December, 1816, Mr. Madison also says, "for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, WHEREVER IT MAY CIRCULATE." He refers, at the same time, to the Bank of the United States as an "important auxiliary" to the production of such a currency. [Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 18.] How deeply mortified must that worthy man be, in his retirement, to see his expectations in this respect wholly frustrated by the shameful cupidity of the president and directors of the bank.

By the third section of the act of the 10th of April, 1816, [1st session 14th congress, p. 30] which incorporates the bank, it is provided that the subscriptions to the stock shall be paid in gold and silver, and in stock of the funded debt of the United States. This is one of the fundamental conditions upon which the charter was enacted; and the payments, in that form, were indispensable to the establishment of a circulating medium intended to be every where of the same value. Instead, however, of performing this condition, when the second instalment of the subscriptions became due, the bank accepted the promissory notes of the subscribers, and it was with these promissory notes, received at a time when the bank had an incomplete and incompetent capital, instead of gold and silver and stock of the public funded debt, that the second instalment was secured, (not paid,) directly contrary to law. The charter was clearly forfeited; and from that moment the bank was no longer a corporation. It could, as a body politic, neither sue nor be sued, implead nor be impleaded, in any of our courts of justice; forgeries and counterfeits of its notes were no longer felony by statute, and every offender convicted and punished under the provisions of the act of incorporation, will, from that time forth, have been convicted and punished contrary to law. Men of common sense may readily understand this. A bond is forfeited when the condition is not performed; and every grant is void whenever the condition upon which it is made has not been adhered to. So satisfied were several intelligent members of congress that the Bank of the United States had, by this improper conduct, vitiated its charter, that, during the second session of the fourteenth congress, Mr. Forsyth made two efforts to restrain it, by bringing forward suitable resolutions, first for the purpose of inquiry, and in the next place for the punishment of the institution. [Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 145, 203.]

In point of law, then, the Bank of the United

States is annihilated by its own act. But it never was a legal establishment. Mr. Madison, who approved it, does not pretend that it is authorized by the constitution. He *waved* that question, and placed the validity of an act of incorporation on other grounds. "Waving (says he) the question of the constitutional authority of the legislature to establish an incorporated bank, as being precluded, in my judgment, by repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, of the validity of such an institution, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government, accompanied by indications, in different modes, of a concurrence of the general will of the nation," &c. [*Journal of the Senate, 3d session of the 13th congress, p. 309.*]

Mr. Madison is a great statesman, but no lawyer. A judge upon the bench *construes* the law, and his construction forms a *precedent* as to the meaning of the law. But the question, as it relates to the constitutionality of the bank, is not one of *construction*. It is a question of *constitutional or not constitutional?* What does not exist is not susceptible of being construed at all; and a precedent without law, or contrary to law, is, according to a well known legal maxim, not regarded as law. In no part of the constitution of the United States is there a power given to institute a bank; and the power not given, is, by the words of the same constitution, explicitly withheld. The act of incorporation was, of course, void *ab initio*, and no more binding on the community than the act of Georgia which gave color of legality to the Yazoo fraud. An act procured from an unauthorized legislature and from a corrupted one are equally nugatory. "A concurrence of the general will of the nation" cannot be expressed, and consequently not inferred, in this case, except by an amendment of the constitution in the usual manner.

The Bank of the United States, we may hence conclude, is defunct. It came *dead-born* from the hands of congress and President Madison. Public hope blew into the carcass the breath of life. It staggered on for a short time, and then committed suicide. Certain impostors still upheld it, until, corrupting as it went, it has become offensive to the moral and political sense of society. What remains is to bury it; and that will happen whenever there shall appear a man of sufficient fortune and spirit to contest the legality of its operations in a court of justice. Such a man will deserve the support of his fellow citizens, and rich rewards from his country. The several state legislatures might aid in this good work, by taxing the bank and its branches out of their respective jurisdictions. It would only be following the example of Tennessee.

COLONIZATION OF FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, one of the agents of the American Colonization Society, dated 'Brig Success, from Sierra Leone to London, English channel, 16th July, 1818.'

We were received with all civility in Sierra Leone. Governor Macarthy was unfortunately absent on a visit to the Gambia; but, the commandant, captain Appleton, the honorable chief justice Fitzgerald, and other gentlemen, by their kind attentions, supplied the loss. Our embassy gave great joy to many of the African colonists. We examined the schools and the public edifices, and some of the colonial towns. As might be expected, I was very happily disappointed in some things, and painfully in others. There surely has been rapid improvements in some respects, within a few years, and the present prospects of the colony are good. "Rome was not built in a day."

Once more we spread our maps before us, and with all our stock of African knowledge, to which I am happy to assure you that books, conversation, or reflection had added something every day since our departure from America, together with the advice and observation of gentlemen who had traded on many parts of the coast, we drew conclusions and made our arrangements.

The number of places, eligible for the location of colonies, is less than one might suppose from the extent of coast. Nearly every river has a bar or shoal at its mouth, which renders its navigation hazardous, or impracticable to ships of any considerable size. For instance, between Cape Mount and the Bight of Berrin, the principal rivers are the Mesurado, Saint Andrews, and Volta, neither of which opens its mouth to a large ship, or forms a harbor for its safe and convenient anchorage. The rivers Calabar and Cameroon, in the Bight of Berrin, the Gaboon and the Congo, are considered to be navigable some distance by the largest ships.

There are few bays on the Gold coast. At the European forts and trading stations, ships usually anchor off in the roads, a few leagues from the shore. All goods are landed in boats and African canoes, which are often overset in the surf—ships however, seldom sustain injury, because there are no strong winds except the tornadoes, which continue only a few hours, and always give seasonable warning of their approach.

Even for a settlement purely agricultural, it seems indispensable to have a river, harbor, or bay, in the vicinity, where necessary supplies may be brought, and surplus produce exported.

In eight days after we reached Sierra Leone, having made the best arrangements which circumstances would allow, we were in readiness for an excursion down the coast to the country of Sherbro. We took with us Messrs John Kizell and William Martin, as interpreters, besides the pilot, captain, and men, of the little schooner in which we sailed. We called on Mr. Thomas Calker, head man of the Berrarra Islands, who embraced our objects with such cordiality that he commissioned two of his chief men to go with us and speak his mind in the councils of Sherbro. We next called on his nephew, George Calker, head man of the Plantain Islands. We then proceeded to Sherbro and held consultations with the kings and head men of the country. We were always treated with civility and kindness. We made general surveys of the bay, islands, rivers,

and adjacent country, taking specimens of the rice, cotton, sugar-cane, &c. with the entire approbation of kings and head men, notwithstanding temporary apprehensions. These children of nature have had intercourse only with the worst class of white men, and have learned to distrust any profession of humanity or benevolence. I have only to say at present, that, if the free people of color of the United States are disposed to remove to Sherbro, there are great tracks of uncultivated land which may be purchased at a moderate price, and if they behave well, they may live there with the most perfect safety.

We were engaged on this excursion about six weeks. After our return to Sierra Leone, we finished our inquiries in that colony, and became satisfied that there was no sufficient reason for our wasting the rainy months on the coast, and that we could do no more with advantage to promote the objects of the American Society. We should have been happy to have sailed directly to the United States, but, as there was no American ship in the vicinity, we improved the only opportunity which offered, and took passage for England in the brig Success. We did not regret this circumstance greatly, as there appeared to be some definite reasons for visiting England.

When taking our last views of the African continent, which, for the sake of others, we had so earnestly desired to see, we rendered thanks to God, and expressed our congratulations to each other, that the principal labors and dangers of our embassy were now past. The nature of the climate, and the unknown circumstances in which we might be placed, were subjects of mature reflection before we left our country. Our minds were prepared to meet dangers, and endure trials, which, through divine goodness, had never occurred. Our prospect appeared fair to return to our country, and see the face of our friends in peace.

But the period of that event now approached "respecting which neither my duties to you nor the sensibilities of my heart, will allow me to say with coldness, it has happened so." Our embassy, however humane in its design, however successful in its execution, and however extensive or beneficial in its future consequences, is now obscured with the veil of mourning; it will occasion sorrow where there might have been joy, and, I fear, discouragement and despondence, where there should be activity and perseverance—all is right.

The health of my colleague, before he left the United States, was slender—having a stricture on the lungs, and a dangerous cough. In England, it being winter, he complained much of the humidity of the atmosphere. On the Atlantic, and during the whole time of our residence on the African coast, he enjoyed perfect health, and was active in business every day. On the evening of June the 5th, just two weeks after we sailed from Sierra Leone, he expressed some apprehensions of a fever, and on June 15th, two hours and 30 minutes, P. M. in latitude 23, 46 N. he calmly resigned his breath. I doubt not that he enjoys the reward of his pious labors, and does not desire his earthly friends to mourn for him. But, the honorable society, in whose service he closed his life, the bible societies who have enjoyed his labors in years past, and thousands in the American church, will sensibly feel his loss. Had food, or medicine, or the kindest attention of fraternal

love availed any thing, my dear associate would have survived; but, the event has declared the will of Heaven, and it is not my duty to murmur.

With great respect, dear sir, your obedient servant,

E. BURGESS.

Elias B. Caldwell, esquire,

Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

Meeting of Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle.—This is the theme which, of late, has most occupied the attention of the politicians of Europe. The object of the meeting will be best explained by a reference to the treaty of Paris, of the 20th of November, 1815. After stipulating that certain fortresses of France shall be occupied by not exceeding 150,000 of the allied troops, the 5th article of that treaty provides, that

"This military occupation cannot last above five years, and may end before that period if the allied sovereigns, after an expiration of three years, and after they have first, in agreement with the king of France, maturely weighed the situation and mutual interest, as well as the progress which the re-establishment of order and peace may have made in France, shall recognise, in common, that the motives which induced this measure no longer exist."

The meeting of sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle is understood to be for the particular purpose of maturely weighing the situation of France, so as to decide upon the propriety of withdrawing the troops on the 20th of November, at which time the three years will have expired. The probability is that the allied army will, at that date, be withdrawn; for the French king has, with great wisdom, opposed the rash counsels of the ultra-royalists, and conciliated the nation by an adherence to liberal principles of government; so that there is little to fear on the score of a reaction of the popular sentiment.

The following article, which appeared in the *Journal of Frankfort*, (on the Main,) in Europe, on the 27th of June last, will throw further light on the subject:

Circular of the ministers of the four courts, that signed the treaty of Paris of Nov. 20, 1815, despatched, by order of their sovereigns, to the ministers plenipotentiary, accredited at the different foreign courts, in the course of May, 1818.

Sir,—The allied sovereigns who signed with France the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, having agreed to assemble in autumn next, in order, conformably to article 5 of the said treaty, to take into consideration, in concert with his most christian majesty, the internal situation of France, and, according to that, antecedent to determine whether the military occupation of the frontier provinces of that kingdom may cease, or whether it ought to be continued; my colleagues and I have received orders from our respective ca-

binets, to make you acquainted with the motives of that meeting. There is no doubt that the before-mentioned article reserves to the allied sovereigns the exclusive right of alone deciding the important question which is its object. Their imperial and royal majesties, however, wishing to avoid every unfounded interpretation which might give to their meeting the character of a congress, and to obviate at the same time the intervention of other princes and cabinets in discussions, the decision of which is expressly reserved to themselves, have ordered, at the conference of Paris, to make known, through the medium of the ministers and envoys accredited to other courts and states, their resolution to decline every overture of a contrary nature, which may in this respect be addressed to them, and to admit no plenipotentiary who may be sent to the place destined for their meeting.

In exercising a right which is exclusively reserved to them, the allied sovereigns by no means wish to attract to themselves the negotiations commenced at Paris, London, and Frankfort, which ought to be terminated in the places where the conferences have been established, and under the intervention of all the parties, who, according to the nature of the affairs, are called upon to participate therein.

I have, therefore, the honor to inform you of this unanimous determination of the allied sovereigns, in order that you may express yourself in the same sense, at all times, when the governments to which you may be accredited shall express a desire or intention of sending any person, or of taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the deliberations exclusively reserved for the decision of the allied courts.

In case of circumstances furnishing an opportunity for entering into those explanations, you are requested to add to the motives of right and of propriety which justify the measure thus adopted, all the delicacy and considerations of respect which may be calculated to represent it under the same views and sentiments by which it has been dictated. Please to accept, &c.

Elections.—Representatives in the 16th congress have been elected by the people of Rhode-Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Indiana, and Louisiana. We present our readers with lists of the members of the 15th and of the 16th congress from each of those states, and print in *italic* letters the names of the persons who have either declined or not been re-elected. The names of those who will supply their places are put in the opposite list:

15th Congress.

16th Congress.

RHODE ISLAND.

John L. Boss,	Nathaniel Hazard,
James B. Mason.	Samuel Eddy.

VERMONT.

Herman Allen,	Ezra Meech,
Samuel C. Crafts,	Samuel C. Crafts,
William Hunter,	William Strong,
Orsamus C. Merrill,	Orsamus C. Merrill,
Charles Rich,	Charles Rich,
Mark Richards.	Mark Richards.

Jonas Galusha has been re-elected governor of this state.

KENTUCKY.

Richard C. Anderson,	Richard C. Anderson;
Henry Clay,	Henry Clay,
Joseph Desha,	Thomas Metcalfe,
Richard M. Johnson,	William Brown,
Anthony New,	Alney McLean,
Tunstall Quarles, jr.	Tunstall Quarles, jr.
George Robertson,	George Robertson,
Thomas Speed,	Benjamin Hardin,
David Trimble,	David Trimble,
David Walker.	David Walker.

INDIANA.

William Hendricks.	William Hendricks.
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LOUISIANA.

Thomas B. Robertson.	Thomas Butler.
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Official Notices, &c.—Mr. ADAMS, Secretary of the Department of State, and family, have arrived in Boston from Quincy, and taken lodgings at Mr. Jones', Pearl-street.

ELIJAH H. MILLS, a representative in the 15th congress, declines being a candidate for a seat in the 16th

Governor CASS, of Michigan, Gen. McARTHUR, of Ohio, and Gov. JENNINGS, of Indiana, left Zanesville, (Ohio,) on the 1st instant, on their way to Fort St. Mary's, to negotiate a treaty with several Indian tribes. It is said that from 5 to 8,000 Indians are to be present at the conferences.

Dr. ROBERT HARE, late professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the college of William and Mary, in Virginia, was, on the 1st instant, elected professor of chemistry in the university of Pennsylvania, in the place of Dr. COXE, lately appointed professor of Materia Medica.

The Rev. T. C. HENRY has been elected professor of languages in the Transylvania university, in Kentucky, in the place of Mr. SHARPE, resigned.

The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred at Cambridge, at the late anniversary of Harvard university, on judge JOHNSON, of South Carolina, and judge LIVINGSTON, of New York, both associate justices of the supreme court of the United States.

From the National Intelligencer of the 25th inst.

It may not be amiss to mention, that, by a letter of as recent date as the first July, we learn that general St. Martin had set out from Buenos Ayres for Mendoza, to resume the command of the army. It is further stated that he will be empowered to set on foot an important negotiation with the viceroy of Lima. This information appears to contradict the report which has been in circulation, that San Martin was to supersede Pueyrredon in the executive authority of the United States of Buenos Ayres.